

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Ireland Trail Inventory Number: M: 36-60
Address: Forest Glen Annex City: Silver Spring Vicinity Zip Code: 20901
County: Montgomery USGS Topographic Map: Kensington
Owner: US Army—Department of Defense Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes
Tax Parcel Number: NA Tax Map Number: NA Tax Account ID Number: NA
Project: ICRMP Preparation Agency: U.S. Army Garrison, Ft. Detrick
Site visit by MHT Staff: ☐ no ☒ X yes Name: Amanda Apple Date: 18 February 2010
Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☒ X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: M: 36-1
NR-listed district ☒ X yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: National Park Seminary H.D.
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

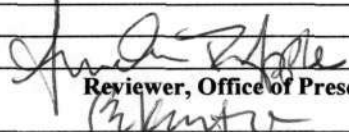
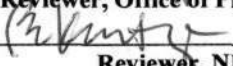
If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☒ X yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☒ X A ☐ B ☒ X C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None
Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Historical Trust, draft National Register of Historic Places nomination

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

General Description

The Ireland Trail and picnic pavilion were constructed by the National Park Seminary ca. 1930. The trail follows a meandering path beginning slightly south of Linden Lane, then follows a roughly southwestern path before turning to the southeast, and finally to the northeast where it ends at the picnic pavilion. The trail is approximately .75 miles in length, and parallels a narrow water course for about half of its length. Several water crossings are located along the trail. The trail is roughly 12 feet in width and constructed of pebble-finish concrete. The four bridges constructed along the trail are also constructed of concrete but have a smoother finish. The bridges have concrete side walls with coping, ornamental insets in the walls, approach curbs, and rubble stone masonry wing walls along the water's edge. The trail ends at a rubble stone picnic pavilion and associated landscape elements. The pavilion measures about 12 feet square with a gable roof and a large stone chimney on the northeastern wall. The chimney serves a large fireplace and oven that orient to the exterior of the building. The building is divided into two, unconnected rooms each having an exterior doorway. The western room originally had casement windows that

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments:	
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>7/6/2010</u> Date
 Reviewer, NR Program	<u>7/21/10</u> Date

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**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

M: 36-60

opened inward. The eastern room had windows on the northern and southern walls and a door to the east. The interior walls of the eastern room show evidence that clothing racks or narrow shelves lined both of the transverse walls. The building is in ruinous condition, but historic photographs depict a roof covered with pressed-metal shingles laid in a diamond pattern and vertical batten doors. A curving stone wall extended from the northeast corner of the building and contained a built-in seat. Although many of details of the landscaping are obscured by silt varying in depth from 13 to 18 inches, preliminary examination aided in determining the original configuration of the area. A concrete dam originally formed a small pond to the south of the pavilion. Period photographs show that the pond originally was several feet deep with a stone retaining wall topped with concrete curbing. The retaining wall extended from the curved seat wall and a concrete pad. The wall continued in several arcs to the west before joining the original path of the trail. Field examination indicates that this entire area was paved with concrete. Although the trail leading to the pavilion is now silt-covered, testing indicates that the concrete road of the main trail extended into the landscaped recreation area.

Historic catalogs used for advertising the Seminary note that a stair that ascended from the creek valley to the ridge above, although no substantive documentation was located during the archival research. Other anecdotal accounts state that the Trail followed a rolling road for transporting tobacco hogsheads; however, no evidence supports this claim.

Historic Context

The property associated with the National Park Seminary originally was created as a retreat and development formed by the Forest Glen Improvement Company. The company's goal was to create a refuge from the busy environment of Washington. A hotel was constructed on the property and opened in 1887; it was named the Forest Glen Inn (or Ye Forest Inn). In addition to creating a retreat for visitors, the company also created Forest Glen Park and laid out lots in hopes of encouraging residential development. Seymour Tullock, president of the company, had a residence constructed in the park for himself and his family (Operant Websites 2009:n.p.).

A downturn in the economy resulted in the failure of the Forest Glen Improvement Company. The hotel was not the success that Tullock had predicted. Meanwhile John and Vesta Cassedy, who served as principals for the Norfolk College for Young Ladies, were looking for a location to establish a girls' seminary. They desired a site removed from the urban setting, one where students could be surrounded by a natural environment. By the spring of 1894, the Cassedys had signed a lease for the Forest Glen property. The school officially opened in the fall of 1894 with 48 students and 10 faculty members. Buildings on the property included the hotel, a maintenance building, a gas house, and a bowling alley with billiard room (Operant Websites 2009:n.p.; Miller 1972:n.p.).

The Cassedys proceeded to create a campus complete with trails, formal gardens, bridges, walkways, statutes and administrative buildings, and residence halls that represented architecture from across the globe. Buildings on the campus included: a bungalow sorority house, a chapel, the aloha dormitory, a Swiss chalet, a windmill, a mission style sorority house, a Japanese pagoda, a theatre, an English Castle, a recitation house, a music practice house, the Braemar practice house, a gymnasium, a library, and a dormitory created to resemble an Italian villa (Miller 1972:n.p.).

National Park Seminary became a corporation in 1903. By this time, the school had over 200 students and approximately 30 faculty members. Ms. Cassedy passed away in 1910. The school remained in the hands of Mr. Cassedy until 1916, when it was purchased by Joe Clifton Trees. Trees, who was a successful oil and gas entrepreneur from Pittsburgh, called upon the advice of his friend Dr. James E. Ament to run the seminary. Dr. Ament eventually purchased Trees' interest in the property during the 1920s and made improvements to the campus (Operant Websites 2009:n.p.; Coolidge 1927:371).

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 2

M: 36-60

The 1927 publication *The Book of Washington* explains that the seminary's location was ideal because "student life is happier and freer when removed from the distractions and social allurements of a large city...where character, as well as the physical being, is free to expand and develop without the system of espionage that so often irritates and represses the moral nature and renders it suspicious, secretive and resentful" (Coolidge 1927:371).

In 1928, Dr. Ament purchased Edgewood Plantation adjacent to the seminary and renamed it Amentdale Estate. A large portion of the plantation was used as a dairy farm for the seminary. The plantation house remained on the property along with a small log structure. Barns were constructed and cattle grazed in the open fields. This enlargement of the campus also allowed for additional recreational opportunities as well as more access to outdoor life, "for exhilarating walks and quiet strolls, jolly picnics and frolicsome parties, delightful canoeing and invigorating horseback riding" (National Park Seminary 1934:109).

The seminary experienced lower enrollment during the Great Depression and Dr. Ament struggled to continue with the school although the school maintained a distinguished list of enrollees and patrons. A 1934-1935 enrollment publication on the school provides a glimpse of what life was like at National Park Seminary during that time. Dr. Ament served as president of the administrative board; his wife Teresa served as Vice President. John Cassidy remained on the advisory board for the school along with the president of Standard Oil Company, the president of Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation, the founder of McClure's Magazine, the chaplain of the House of Representatives, and a professor from the University of Pennsylvania who was the author of "A History of Women's Education in the United States." Similar to the members of the board, faculty experience also indicates the prestigious nature of the seminary. Faculty members were from state and private universities and colleges across the country. Others had studied in Italy, England, Russia, and Canada (National Park Seminary 1934:9-15).

The 1934 publication states that "the girls who come to National Park represent homes in which culture, refinement, and the highest type of all round womanliness are highly prized. They come from all sections of the United States and from other countries. Most of them are personally recommended by alumnae and undergraduates. All of them furnish references." During this time, the school served as a two-year junior college and also a four-year preparatory school. One of its missions was to "surround its students with the environment of a cultured and refined home." The students learned from textbooks as well as their natural environment and were exposed to a campus with walking and riding trails, hiking, canoeing, as well as "paintings, etchings, statuary, works of art from Europe and the Orient, draperies, artistic furniture, plants, shrubbery..." (National Park Seminary 1934:23, 25, 28-29).

Courses offered through the seminary included English, science, social science, music appreciation, art, chorus, piano, organ, physical education, secretarial curriculum, home economics, and journalism. The school also encouraged recreational activities as well as social interaction. Social skills were practiced primarily through the creation of sororities and activities such as receptions, dinners, and entertainment functions (National Park Seminary 1934:41-45, 87).

The 1934 publication lists five dormitories on the seminary's campus: main house, senior house, Ament Hall, aloha house, and the villa. The campus also featured eight sorority houses: Alpha, Beta, Delta, Kappa, Chiopi, Chi Psi U, Theta, and Zeta. There were five variations of accommodations for students. Prices listed covered a year of enrollment: rooms without private bath, but within 40 feet of bathroom facilities for \$950 - \$1,150; double rooms with bathrooms for \$1,200; paired double rooms with a shared bathroom for \$1,300; double rooms with bathroom for \$1,400; and, suites with a sitting room and closets for \$1,500 - \$1,550. Other expenses included \$100 for books and materials, \$50 for laundry, \$17 for "gymnasium outfit," \$10 for the use of athletic facilities, and \$10 for the use of on-site banking and for financial lessons. Course expenses included fees for the use of laboratory facilities and students in special studies such as art, home economics, journalism, music, secretarial skills, and physical education

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 3

M:36-60

were charged additional fees for the use of equipment. For example, an art class that included drawing and painting included a charge of \$110, whereas a piano class that included two private lessons per week cost \$210 (National Park Seminary 1934:117, 127, 143-149).

Dr. Ament died in 1936 and although his wife attempted to run the school afterward, it was sold a year later to Roy Tasco Davis. During this time, the campus included approximately 200 acres. Davis retired the preparatory school at the seminary, making the institution a junior college. He strove to increase enrollment at the college and was able to reestablish the pre-Depression reputation of the school. His endeavor to continue the college was squelched in 1942, when the United States Army made the site an annex of Walter Reed Army Medical Center (Operant Websites 2009:n.p.; Miller 1972:n.p.; Time Magazine 1937:n.p.).

The seminary buildings quickly were used for a different function by the Army, with the campus serving as a convalescent facility for World War II soldiers. An interesting description in the Baltimore Sun explains that: "a one-time finishing school for ritzy sweet young things becomes the healer of the sick and maimed, giving the boys in khaki a luxurious but none the less homelike atmosphere to smooth the comeback trail. There's no suggestion of the hospital about it—and for that the men are grateful" (Miller 1972:n.p.).

Analysis of Significance and Integrity

Significance

The Ireland Trail was evaluated against National Register Criteria for Evaluation listed at 36 CFR 60.4 and guidance provided by *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1991). Additional information on evaluating Building 516 was obtained from *Historic Preservation Need with the Operation of Highly Technical or Scientific Facilities* (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 1991). The Ireland Trail was evaluated under Criteria A, B, and C. Archival research yielded no information associating the Trail with important individuals under Criterion B.

In order to meet National Register eligibility requirements under Criterion A, a property must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The Ireland Trail achieves significance under Criterion A for its association with the National Park Seminary. The Trail is shown in Seminary catalogs dating from the mid-1930s. The Trail and pavilion were used for casual recreational activities, possibly including picnics and trail hiking, and is intrinsically linked to the academics and other activities of the institution. The Trail continues in use for recreational purposes. The National Park Seminary Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 and included 23 acres of land. Areas of significance include architecture, education, landscape architecture, and sculpture. In 2000 an addendum clarifying the boundary of the district was approved. It states that the district boundary:

encompasses all contributing historic buildings/structures discussed in the nomination. It also includes the heavily wooded and variable terrain that provides the setting and environmental character that was so significant to the historic function of the buildings, and which continues to buffer them from nearby modern development. Inclusion of the surrounding landscape also captures within the historic boundaries a number of minor structures—rustic footbridges—that were not specifically identified on the nomination (Leach 2000:n.p.).

The addendum does not address the Ireland Trail and Picnic Pavilion, which lie on the south side of Linden Lane from the main campus of the Seminary. The period of significance for the trail is from its construction ca. 1930 to 1950±.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 4

M: 36-60

In order to meet National Register eligibility requirements under Criterion C, a property must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity. The Ireland Trail and pavilion achieves significance under Criterion C as an adjunct component of the National Park Seminary campus. The meandering trail, paneled bridges, pavilion, and paved recreation area are significant landscape elements of the Seminary and are reminiscent of the formal gardens of large estates constructed during the early decades of the twentieth century. Construction methods typify those in use during the 1930s, and parallel those implemented by numerous entities, including the Federal Government, in the years following the Great Depression.

Integrity

To merit further consideration for National Register eligibility, a resource must possess both significance and integrity. Integrity is defined by the National Park Service as "the ability of a property to convey its significance" through seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Park Service 1991:44). Similar attributes are applicable to elements related to landscape and non-building related resources.

Although limited portions of the Ireland Trail were repaired with unsympathetic materials, and the picnic pavilion is in a deteriorated condition, the Trail retains integrity in all seven categories. The bridges, and associated wing walls, are unaltered from the ca. 1930 construction date and the majority of the paving surfaces are also unaltered. Although the recreation area surrounding the pavilion is currently obscured by silt, it appears that the paved surfaces, retaining walls, and concrete coping are intact. The dam area functions as originally intended, although the pool behind it has reduced capacity attributable to considerable fill due to periods of construction in the post World War II period. The pavilion is a key component of the Trail representing a "destination" for activities.

Recommendation

The Ireland Trail and associated structures appear to possess those characteristics of significance and integrity to merit inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the National Park Seminary and under Criterion C for the design and use of materials that reflect landscape architecture and engineering prevalent in estate-type settings of the early decades of the twentieth century. The Ireland Trail is currently isolated from the main campus of the Seminary due to modern, infill development (ca. 2005-2010) and represents a noncontiguous component of the existing National Register District. The boundaries for the paved portions of the Trail extend ten feet from the edge of paving on both sides. This incorporates the brick and rubble-stone wing walls of the bridges. A similar boundary is recommended for the elements of the pavilion including the remnants of the building itself, the recreation area, and the dam.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 5

M:36-60

Bibliography

Coolidge, Calvin

- 1927 *The Book of Washington*. Sponsored by the Washington Board of Trade, published by Cleland C. McDevitt.

Leach, Sara Amy (KCI Technologies, Inc.)

- 2000 "Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form – Addendum of Boundary Confirmation." Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Miller, Nancy (Maryland Historical Trust)

- 1972 "National Park Seminary Historic District National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form." United States Department of the Interior National Park Service, Washington, DC.

National Park Seminary

- 1934 *A School for Girls, National Park Seminary Incorporated, A Junior College and Preparatory School for Young Women 1934 – 1935, Forest Glen, MD*. Designed and Produced by Thomsen-Ellis Company, Baltimore, MD.

National Park Service

- 1991 *Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Park Service, Washington.

Operant Websites

- 2009 "The Seminary at Forest Glen." Electronic document available at www.operant.com/Seminary, accessed 12 June 2009.

Time Magazine

- 1937 "Education: National Park to Davis." 2 August 1937:n.p. Electronic document available at www.time.com. Accessed June 2009.

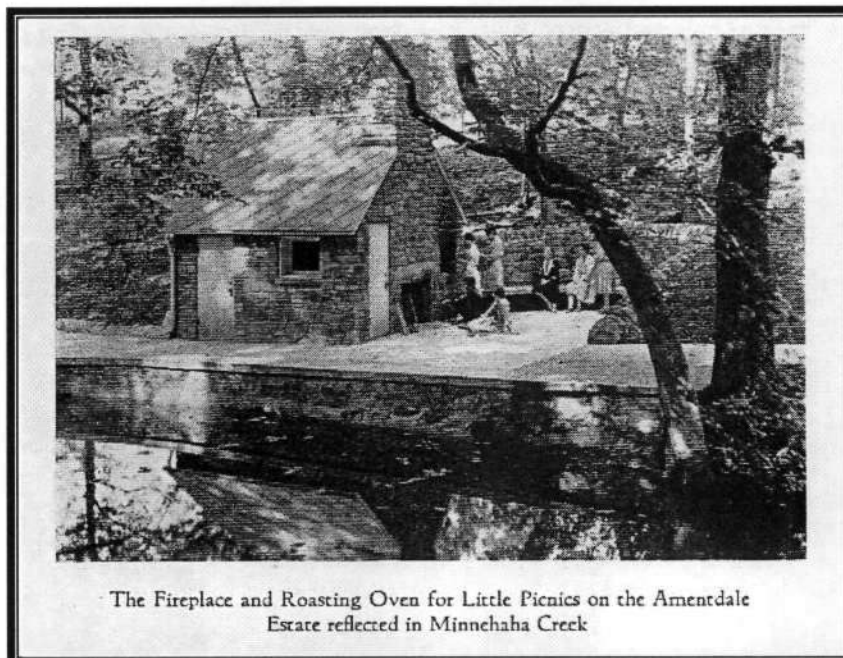
Prepared by: Dean Doerrfeld, Architectural
Historian

Date Prepared: 24 February 2010

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 6

M:36-60



Ireland Trail, picnic pavilion ca. 1934. Note seat wall, pool, and extent of paving (From *A School for Girls: National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, MD.* Thomsen-Ellis Company, Baltimore :: New York [1934-1935]).



Ireland Trail ca. 1934. Note embossed pavement and paneled bridge (From *A School for Girls: National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, MD.* Thomsen-Ellis Company, Baltimore :: New York [1934-1935]).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 7

M:36-60



Ireland Trail, ca. 1949. Little development south of Linden Lane at Forest Glen Annex has taken place. The dairy farm complex and the Ireland Trail are clearly discernable in this aerial photograph (Photo available through <http://www.historic aerials.com>).

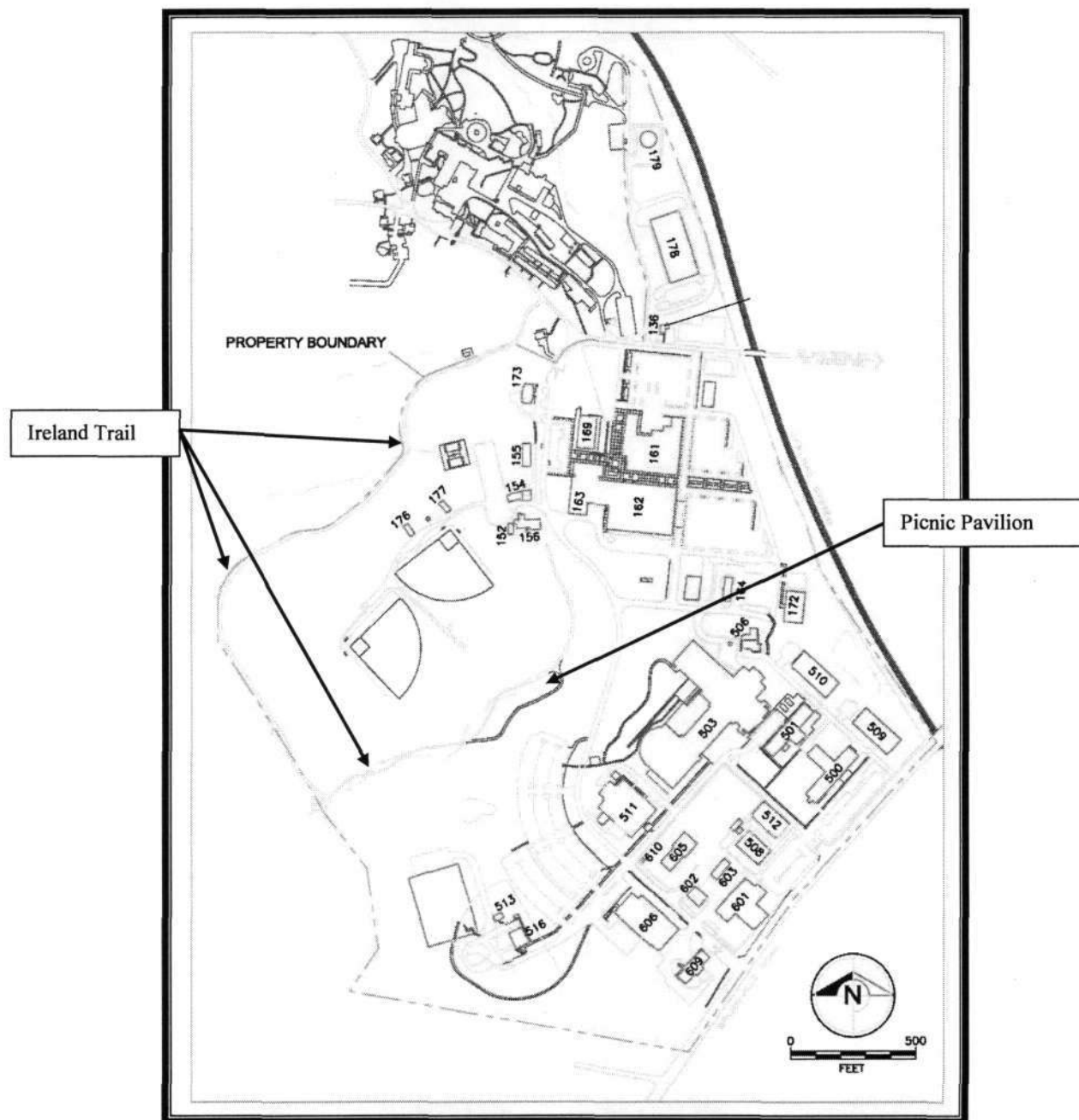


Ireland Trail and Forest Glen Annex, ca. 1957. The trail follows the property line to the left of center. New construction fills the center portion of the installation and roadways fill the ravine that holds the pavilion and trail (Photo available through <http://www.historic aerials.com>).

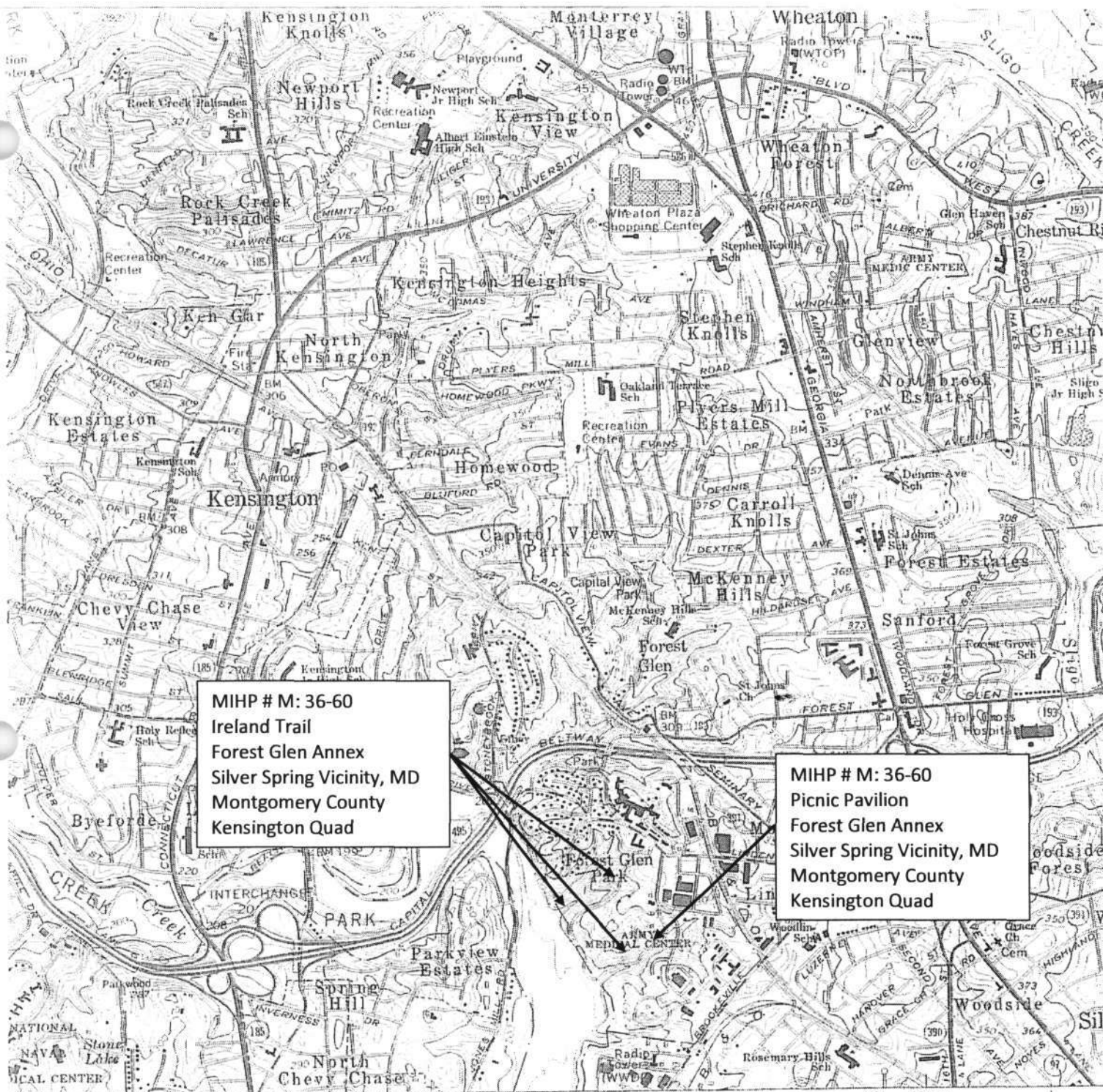
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 8

M:36-60

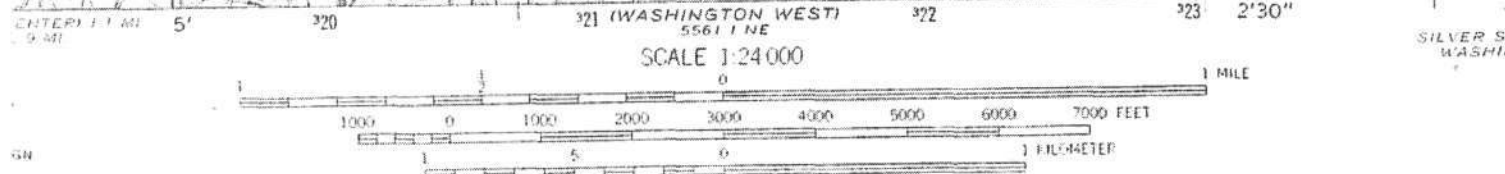


The Ireland Trail parallels the property line to the west and then turns northeast below the baseball diamonds
(Courtesy Fort Detrick Garrison Environmental Management Office).



MIHP # M: 36-60
Ireland Trail
Forest Glen Annex
Silver Spring Vicinity, MD
Montgomery County
Kensington Quad

MIHP # M: 36-60
Picnic Pavilion
Forest Glen Annex
Silver Spring Vicinity, MD
Montgomery County
Kensington Quad



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

MAGNETIC NORTH
CENTER OF SHEET
Light-blue pattern
inundation to 351 feet

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE
Boundary lines shown in
information available from
Purple tint indicates exte
Revisions shown in purpl
taken 1977 and other sc
field checked. Map edi

MIHP #M: 36-60
The Ireland Trail
Forest Glen Annex
Silver Spring Vicinity
Montgomery County, Maryland

Photos taken by: Dean A. Doerrfeld and Rebecca Gatewood

Photo paper and ink: HP Vivera ink 97 Tri-Color cartridge, 101 Blue Photo cartridge, and 102 Gray Photo cartridge on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper (high gloss) with HP Photosmart 8750 Printer

Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, Phthalocyanine Dye

Photo Number	Digital Image Number	Date	Description
1	M; 36-60_2009-05-05_01.tif	05/05/2009	Ireland Trail, general view of paving and bridge.
2	M; 36-60_2009-05-05_02.tif	05/05/2009	Ireland Trail, typical bridge with embossed panels.
3	M; 36-60_2009-05-05_03.tif	05/05/2009	Ireland Trail, typical bridge.
4	M; 36-60_2009-05-05_04.tif	05/05/2009	Ireland Trail, bridge with paved surface.
5	M; 36-60_2009-05-05_05.tif	05/05/2009	Ireland Trail, picnic pavilion.
6	M; 36-60_2009-05-05_06.tif	05/05/2009	Ireland Trail, pavilion and southern room showing stack.
7	M; 36-60_2009-05-05_07.tif	05/05/2009	Ireland Trail, picnic pavilion.
8	M; 36-60_2009-05-05_08.tif	05/05/2009	Ireland Trail, picnic pavilion showing location of seat wall.
9	M; 36-60_2009-05-05_09.tif	05/05/2009	Ireland Trail, paved area at creek bank.
10	M; 36-60_2009-05-05_10.tif	05/05/2009	Ireland Trail, dam and spillway looking downstream.
11	M; 36-60_2009-05-05_11.tif	05/05/2009	Ireland Trail, portion of curved landscape wall.



MIHP*M:36-60
THE IRELAND TRAIL
FOREST GLEN ANNEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN+ASSOC.

5/5/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO
IRELAND TRAIL, GENERAL VIEW OF PAVING AND BRIDGE
1 OF 11

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-60-2009-05-05-01.tif



MIHP#M:36-60
THE IRELAND TRAIL
FOREST GLEN ANNEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.
5/5/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPD
IRELAND TRAIL, TYPICAL BRIDGE WITH EMBOSSED PANELS
2 OF 11
DIGITAL IMAGE: M;36-60-2009-05-05-02.tif



MIHP #M:36-60
THE IRELAND TRAIL
FOREST GLEN ANNEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.
5/5/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO
IRELAND TRAIL, TYPICAL BRIDGE
3 of 11

DIGITAL IMAGE: M;36-60-2009-05-05_03.tif



MIHP#M: 36-60
THE IRELAND TRAIL
FOREST GLEN ANNEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN+ASSOC.
5/5/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO
IRELAND TRAIL, BRIDGE WITH PAVED SURFACE
4 OF 11

DIGITAL IMAGE: M, 36-60-2009-05-05_04.tif



MIHP #M: 36-60

THE IRELAND TRAIL

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN *ASSOC.

5/5/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO

IRELAND TRAIL, PICNIC PAVILION

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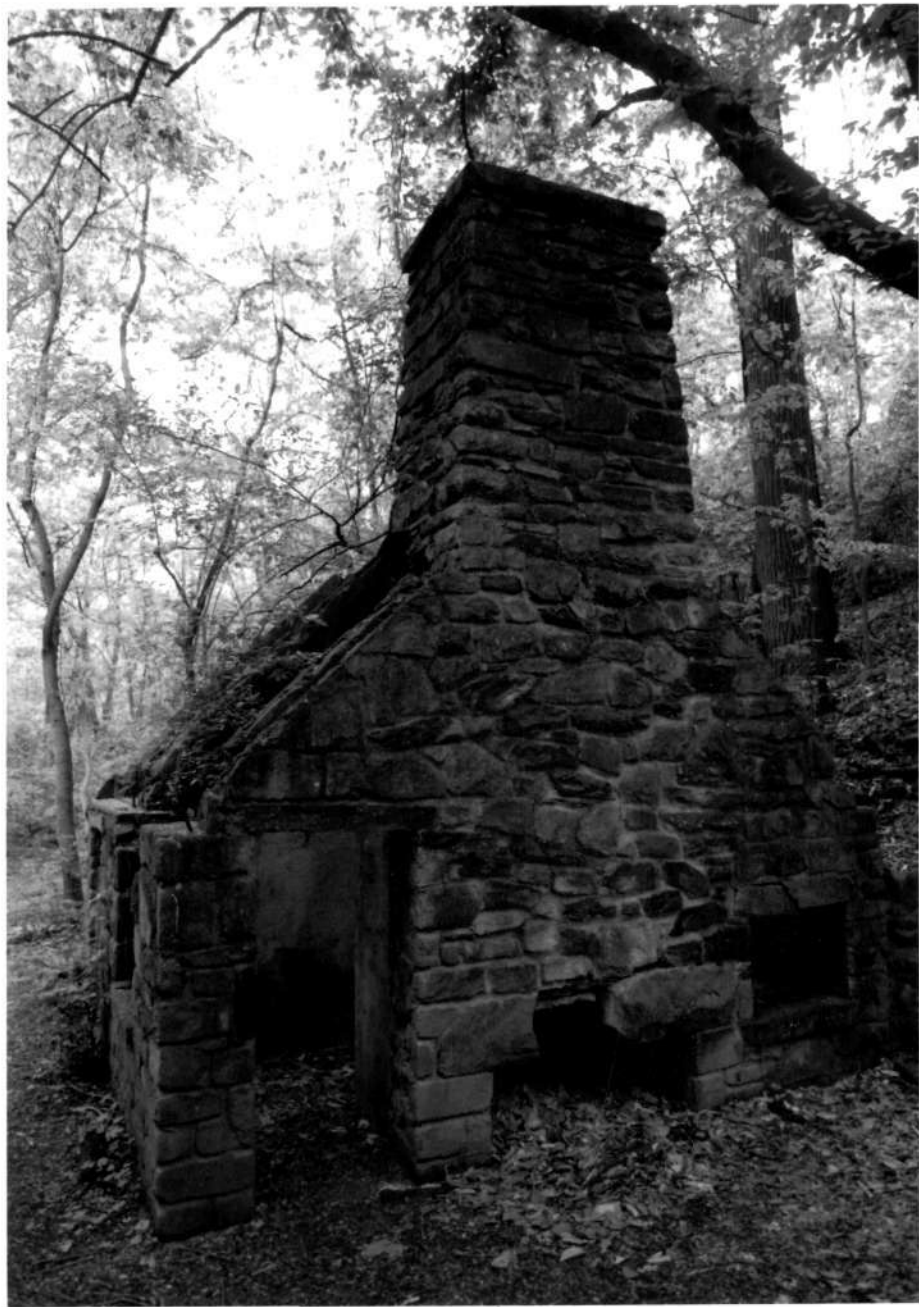


MIHP#M:36-60
THE IRELAND TRAIL
FOREST GLEN ANNEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
PHOTO BY RC GOODWIN*ASSOCIATES
5/5/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO
IRELAND TRAIL, PAVILION AND SOUTHERN ROOM
SHOWING STACK

6 OF 11

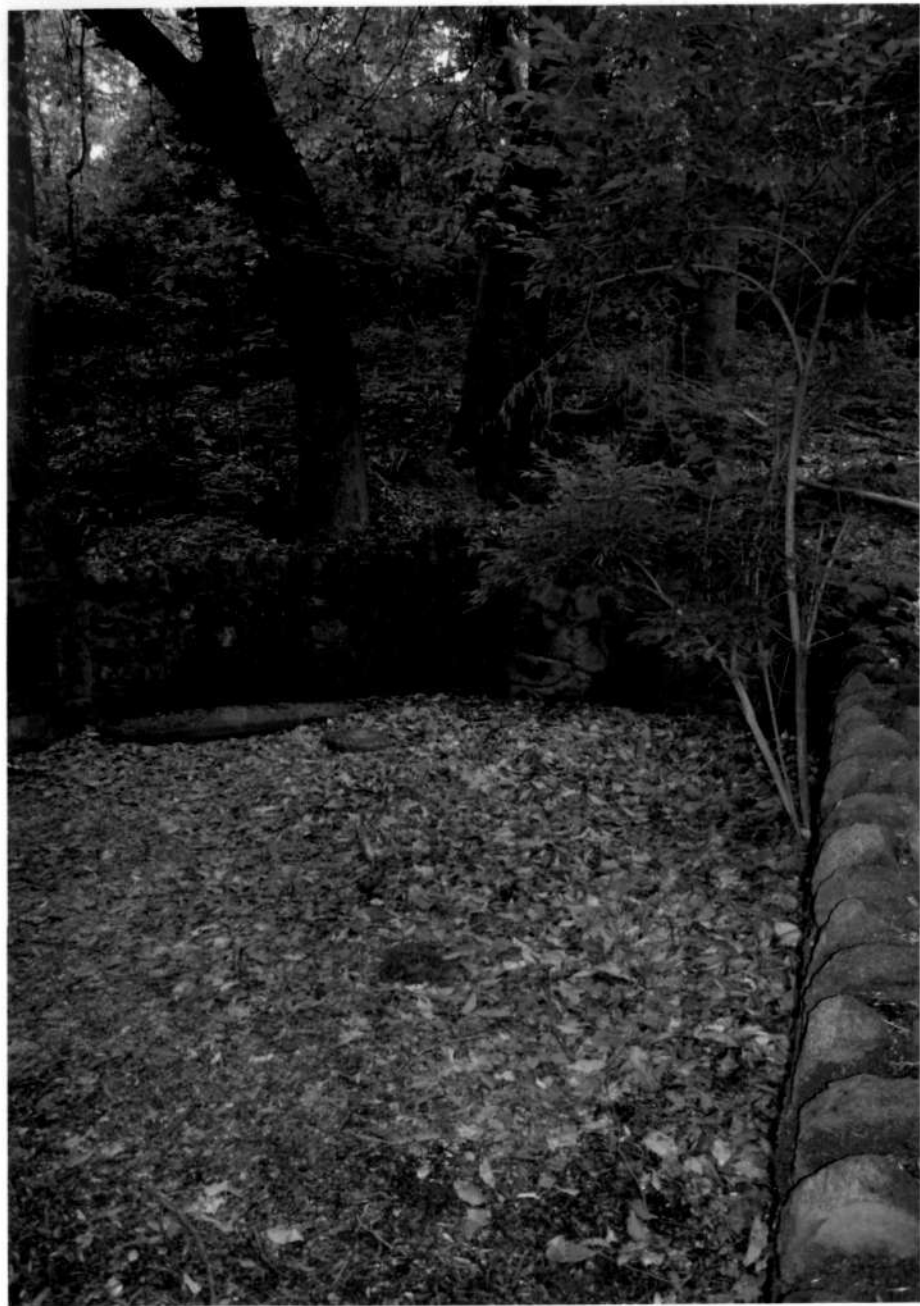
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MIHP#M: 36-60
THE IRELAND TRAIL
FOREST GLEN ANNEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.
5/5/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO
IRELAND TRAIL, PICNIC PAVILION
7 of 11

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-60-2009-05-05-07.tif



MIHP #M: 36-60
THE IRELAND TRAIL
FOREST GLEN ANNEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.

5/5/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO
IRELAND TRAIL, PICNIC PAVILION SHOWING LOCATION
OF SEAT WALL

8 of 11

DIGITAL IMAGE: M, 36-60-2009-05-05-08.tif



MHP#M:36-60
THE IRELAND TRAIL
FOREST GLEN ANNEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD.
PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN & ASSOC.

5/5/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO
IRELAND TRAIL, PAVED AREA AT CREEK BANK

9 OF 11

DIGITAL IMAGE: M, 36-60-2009-05-05_09.tif



MIHP # M:36-60
THE IRELAND TRAIL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.
5/5/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO
IRELAND TRAIL, DAM AND SPILLWAY LOOKING
DOWNSTREAM
10 OF 11

DIGITAL IMAGE: M;36-60-2009-05-05_10.tif



MIHP #M: 36-60
THE IRELAND TRAIL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
PHOTO BY: PC GOODWIN + ASSOC.
5/5/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO
IRELAND TRAIL, PORTION OF CURVED LANDSCAPE WALL
11 of 11

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-60-2009-05-05_11.tif